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The College Current

Vol. 5.

VALPARAISO, INDIANA, MAY 12, 1900.

No. 4.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

CINCINNATI

College of Medicine and Surgery.

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The College Current

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G. W. DOTY,

EDITOR

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COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Should anyone ask the question, "Why labor to attain a college education?" could it be more wisely answered than by the reply, "To enable one to achieve the greatest success in life"? It would depend upon the true meaning of the word "success." If success means what is understood by the modern phrase, "Get there," the answer is wrong, and I echo the question, "Why?" But if success means the attaining of one's best possibilities, then the question is answered, and correctly. Success is the nearest approach to completeness. A real success is a man who enters into his best life and fills the largest place of usefulness possible to him with his limitations. Men are wont to estimate success in single spheres of action. They call the money maker a success, though his mind be as sterile as the Sahara. They call a man who mounts to a high position in life a success, though his character be steeped in selfishness. But success in the highest sense is the man—the character. The equipments of a truly successful man are equipments toward a worthier fulfillment of social duties, a worthier realization of what is best in himself, and not a mere stock-in-trade for the realization of selfish ends.

All the faculties given to man he holds in trust. He is expected to use them. He is responsible for their development. It becomes his duty to make the best possible use of every power with which he is endowed.

A college education cultivates the

knowing powers, trains the intellect, quickens the conscience, strengthens the will, and directs it rightly in the life work.

Then the question is not, "Why should a young man gain a college education?" but "Why should he NOT obtain a college education?" The burden of proof falls upon those who would oppose the realization of the ideal of life.

The college course affords the quicker means of reaching this ideal condition. However, there is a sense in which all men are self-made men. No one is fully made a man unless he would make himself. But whatever be the strength or virtue of the self-made man—the man whose character was moulded by his own hand without the direction of school or instructor, and many of such there are, noble examples of the greatest success in life—it holds as the pre-eminent characteristic of college-bred men that they have learned to deal with ideas as well as with facts. They are open to reason; they know the power of thought; they have seen that "ideas rule the world."

Of course, not all disseminators of ideas, not all men of ideas, are college-bred men. With some the experiences of life, the observations of the passing throng are powerful educators—are a college indeed. But with such men there has been an extravagant waste of time. Liberally endowed with college training early in life, they, instead of spending their life learning to think, would be moulders of thought, would be making history, making the world really better.

I would not worship at a college shrine. The college cannot make the man unless he would be made. The bible teaches us that the Christian religion will not save a man unless he save himself. The college, then, becomes an auxiliary—a means to the sure and rapid attainment of the desired end. Like the chisel in the hands of the sculptor, it moulds and fashions. A constant dripping of water will eventually penetrate a

rock, but a sharpened piece of steel in the hands of a man may be the means of accomplishing the same result in a few moments.

One of the most specious objections to a college education, perhaps, is that the duties of professional or business men are so engrossing that they have no time to continue their studies and consequently forget. They reason, therefore, that the studies may as well never have been pursued.

True, they may forget—they do forget. Few lawyers or doctors ever use more than the simplest theorem in plane geometry after leaving college; few engineers ever have occasion to demonstrate the binomial theorem or the construction of logarithmic tables. But is the knowledge useless because not in actual use? Every bit of rightly acquired knowledge has a value independent of its full retention. We may not carry it through life. The athlete does not carry with him his dumbbells and Indian clubs, but what is of infinitely greater value, sinews toughened and muscles strengthened for service.

The scholar may forget—indeed does; but the having known, the having mastered the problems as they confronted him gained for him the indispensable qualities of self-reliance, perseverance and thoroughness. The man who has these is sure to succeed. His mind is like a mill-dam; it holds a reservoir of power that may be applied to almost any use.

The Rev. Vandelia Varnum Thomas, of Chicago, delivered an able and interesting sermon to a large congregation at Memorial hall Sunday night. She came in the place of her husband, Dr. H. W. Thomas, who had been announced to preach, but who was called to Iowa to preach a funeral sermon.

Mrs. Thomas is a pleasing and effective speaker. She enjoys an enviable reputation as a lecturer in the larger eastern cities, and is at present the assistant pastor of the People's church in Chicago. She was at her best and made a decidedly favorable impression.

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Lecture of William Jennings Bryan at the College Auditorium May 4, 1900.

Ladies and gentlemen, I cannot imagine a better audience before which to discuss questions that concern us all as American citizens; and I offer no apology for speaking of public question. If I were to talk upon some legal proposition, I might interest the law students; if I discussed the laws of health or of the science of medicine, I might interest those who are looking toward that profession. If I were to discuss some business question, I might interest those who are expecting to become merchants. But if I discuss questions of government, I must interest all, for all who live in a country like this must be interested in every question that concerns the government. If we lived under an unlimited monarchy, it would not be necessary to think; and where it is not necessary to think discussion is superfluous. But in a land like this, where every citizen is a sovereign and where no one dares or cares to wear a crown, every citizen is interested in every question that concerns the nation's welfare. A graduating class sometimes has a composite photograph taken of the class. This composite photograph does not look like any member of the class, but combines the features of all. If you look at a composite photograph and find that it is not as handsome as you would like it to be, you examine your own features to see whether its ugliness is taken from you. Government is a composite photograph of the people. And if you see in your government anything which you regard as faulty, you must remember that you may contribute towards its ugliness. Government is good when the people make it good. It will be bad if the people permit it to become bad. For government is a great instrument either for the blessing or the curse of the people; and, if the people do not take charge of the government and make it a blessing, there will be people who will take charge of it and make it beneficial to themselves, but oppressive to all the rest.

But I am glad that I have the privilege of speaking upon some of the great questions that now confront

our people before an audience assembled in this building and under the auspices of this institution, that ranks so high among the educational institutions of this country and plays so important a part in the instruction of the young women and young men of this land. You may not agree with me in all of my conclusions; but, if a person only hears his own side, he is only half educated. But I am one of those that believe that truth grows in the open field and that error, as Jefferson expressed it, is harmless where reason is left free to combat it; and, while I have my convictions and shall express them with positiveness, I want you to remember that, however positive I am, I want you to conceive the possibility that I may be wrong, because if I do state that I am not wrong, it would be presumptions for me to assume that any of you might be wrong. I want you to believe me when I say that I am more interested in the triumph of that which is true than I am in the triumph of that which I may think to be true, if I am in fact in error.

Now, there are Republicans here I doubt not, for I can't conceive of so many people being assembled in this place without some Republicans being among them. (Applause) Now, the Republicans rejoiced in 1896, when they thrashed me. (Applause) I know they did; I read it in the papers. (Applause) I did not feel badly about it, because I was convinced of this proposition, that that which is right will triumph and that that which is wrong ought not to triumph; and I consoled myself with this philosophy, that, if I was wrong, it was well that I was thrashed, and, if I was right, I would help thrash the Republicans yet. (Applause) And I have such faith in the honesty and intelligence of the people, no matter to what party they belong, that I believe that those who vote one way in one campaign will be first to correct themselves and will be anxious to atone in the future for what they have done in the past, if convinced that they were wrong. And so if the principles for which my opponents stood prove to be good principles, I shall rejoice more in my own defeat than any Republican rejoiced in that defeat. I would be shortsighted indeed if I pre-

ferred to bring evil rather than someone else should bring good. I am going to live here, and in the course of nature I have several years to live, and my children will be here after me; and I would be shortsighted if I did not desire that which is best for this generation and the generations to come; and I assume that those who do me honor tonight to assemble in this hall come as citizens anxious for their rights and for the overthrow of dangerous principle, no matter by what party it is advocated. (Applause)

It is necessary that we shall have some rule by which to measure questions; and I believe that there is a principle so fundamental that we may all accept it as a measure, a rule, a criterion. I believe there is a principle so universal, so fundamental that we can take that principle and by it solve aright every question now before the country and every question that shall arise. Now, if I can present such a principle, I think I can aid you, for, while you may not apply it as I do, if you accept it, you will honestly try to apply it to the solution of every question which you have to meet. I take that principle from the Declaration of Independence. And I do not apologize for quoting from the Declaration of Independence. It is under a cloud just now, but I believe the Declaration will sometime shine forth in the future as it has been in the past. (Applause) That principle is the first of the four great principles set forth and declared to be self-evident. It reads that all men are created equal. It is either true or it is false. If it is false, we have been false to the world for a century and a quarter; if it is true, then we must apply it in the consideration of every question that comes before the consideration of this nation. I assert that it is true, and, if that principle is taken out of American history, American government and American politics, there is no foundation on which to build a government of the people, for the people and by the people. This is the one fundamental principle lying deeper down than any other. When we say that all men are created equal we do not mean that all men are created equal in physical strength; we do not mean

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that all men are created equal in mental ability; we do not mean that all men are equal in moral worth; nor do we mean that all men are or can be equal in the possession of this world's goods. What we mean is this, that wherever the government comes in contact with the citizen, wherever the citizen touches the government, there all must stand equal; and that the government must know neither high nor low, rich nor poor, great nor small—that is what is meant by that principle. (Applause) I assert that it is true. And that being true, you can crystalize it into this maxim: Equal rights to all, and special privileges to no one." (Applause) If all men are created equal, then what excuse can be given for special privileges? If all men are created equal, then how can government consistently with that doctrine pick out a few here and a few there and bestow upon them governmental favoritism. And yet favoritism is the greatest fault that can be found in government. Less here than in most governments, and yet there is too much of favoritism here. The Bible tells us of a patriarch who had a son whom he loved better than he did the other sons, and what was the result? The other sons hated their brother, and when the father made for the son a coat of many colors to indicate his partiality the other sons began to plan to get rid of him. And today favoritism in government breeds discontent among the people as much as it did among the people who kept their flocks in Hebron. Equal rights to all and special privileges to no one. Apply this doctrine and you will eradicate every abuse; apply this doctrine and you will erase in the statute books every unjust law; apply this doctrine and you will enact such new laws as may be necessary to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To apply this doctrine ought to be the honest, constant and sincere desire of every lover of his country.

Now, I believe thus far you will all agree with me. I can't imagine a person in this audience who does not believe in that doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, but the trouble comes when we go to apply the doctrine. (Applause) But, my

dear friends, when we take a principle as sound, when we take a rule and accept it, then, as intelligent and patriotic people, we ought to compare our plans; compare our ideas, and see which idea most nearly conforms with that accepted principle. Let me apply it to the subject of taxation. Is there no rule by which we can judge the proportion that men should pay for the support of their government? I think there is. It was laid down by Adam Smith, and he might have taken it from someone who had set the doctrine forth prior to his time. But his doctrine was that every citizen should contribute to the support of his government in proportion to the benefits received from the government. I believe the rule is a good one. But have you ever thought what unjust taxation means? Have you ever analyzed an unjust tax law to find out what it really means? Suppose we have in contemplation two men. One pays five dollars to the support of the government, when he ought to pay ten, and the other pays ten dollars, when he really ought to pay only five. Now, what is the real effect of such a system? It is merely to take five dollars from the man who pays five too much to give the five dollars to the man who pays five dollars too little. It is merely larceny in the form of law, and I borrow the phrase from the opinion rendered by a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. Larceny by law! And when I examine the tax system of this country, when I try to estimate the amount of injustice done by an unjust tax system, I am convinced that the amount of larceny perpetrated by law is greater than all the larceny by those who are serving terms in the penitentiary. (Great applause) Now, you may think that a harsh statement, but if you will stop to investigate, I am satisfied that you will accept my statement as a conservative statement. One of the things that has alarmed me is that today we are punishing petit larceny with more severity than we are grand larceny. One of the things that alarms me is a tendency to amend one of the commandments so as to make it read, "Thou shalt not steal on a small scale." (Continued applause) Cicero said to his son:

"Don't go into the retail business; that is a small and vulgar business. Go into the wholesale business; that is a respectable business." And there is a tendency to lessen the crime as it becomes greater, to lessen the punishment as the crime increases in magnitude. I remember in my own state two men were tried at the same time. One stole forty-six dollars and the other embezzled half a million. The man who stole forty six dollars was sent to the penitentiary for seven years, and the man who embezzled the half a million was sent to the penitentiary for five years. You will find that if a man steals a hundred dollars, nothing can keep him out of the penitentiary; if he steals a million dollars, it is mighty hard to get him in the penitentiary. (Long and continued applause) Let me give you another illustration of it, although it concerns a subject that I shall not reach for a little while. There is a law that says, "Thou shalt not steal a horse." If a man violates that law, there is no hope of escape from punishment. There is a law that says, "Thou shalt not form a trust." The punishment for stealing a horse amounts sometimes to several years in the penitentiary. The maximum punishment for forming a trust is one year in the penitentiary. I went through a town in Nebraska last fall. I found that a horse had been stolen. The owner sent to the neighboring city for blood hounds to put on the track of the horse thief, and got both. Last May Charles R. Flint went to Boston to make a speech in defense of trust principles. They gave him a banquet and the papers next morning said that he had an exceedingly sympathetic audience. If a man steals a horse, they hunt him down with blood hounds; if he organizes a trust, they give him a banquet. (Great applause) Yet one man steals a little from another man, and the other conspires against seventy millions of people—that is the difference. (Applause)

Now, the income tax I believe to be in the line of justice. I believe the income tax to be the most just that can be levied, for it rises and falls with the income. Suppose you have a tax on land, on farming land. You put in your crop in the spring, but do

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you know what the harvest will be? The hot winds may come along and burn it up. The rains may come along and drown it out. The hail may come along and beat it down. The bugs may come along and eat it up. And yet you have to pay the taxes anyhow, though you get nothing out of your land, even though you spend money to raise the crop. You lose the money you spend. If you pay taxes upon a man's notes, bonds and mortgages, you may pay the taxes upon them and when you come to collect them you may not be able to collect them. You have lost the tax on them and yet make nothing out of them. And so you can go through the various forms of taxes and collect upon what men have, their possessions. But when you collect an income tax, if a man's income fails, his tax fails. And if his taxes are high, it is because he has something to pay it with. It is so just a tax that you cannot find anyone that will stand before an audience like this and deny its justice or give reasons why it should not be a part of our tax system. I had an illustration of this while that bill was before congress. There was a meeting of the National Board of Trade, before the Chamber of Commerce, at Washington. I read in the papers of the proceedings of that congress the day before, and I will give the substance of that report. A man from an eastern state arose and presented a resolution declaring it was the sense of that body that the income tax bill should be defeated. He said that it was not necessary to say anything on the subject because he knew all agreed with him. He sat down, and a man got up from one of the cities on the lakes. He said he had opposed the income tax measure until recently. He had been studying the question and he had made up his mind that the income tax was just and that, while he would have to pay the tax because his income was greater than the amount exempted, he was willing to pay it, and said he would be ashamed to throw the load upon the shoulders of others who were less able to bear the burden. And he sat down. Another man got up and made a similar speech and said that he wanted it understood that he was willing to bear his share of the ex-

pense of the government that protected him and his income. And he sat down. There was silence for a moment and someone moved that they adjourn. They adjourned and the resolution was never referred to afterwards. The man who introduced it said that he knew it was not necessary to say anything, that he knew that they all agreed with him: Two men spoke against it, and not a tax dodger in the whole body dared to say a word against it. Then I thought of what the Bible said: "When one shall chase a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight." (Great, continued applause) If people could not see the importance of the income tax a few years ago, it seems to me that the Spanish war brought out the necessity for this law, for when the war broke out and we needed more revenue, we were not able to collect that revenue from an income and had to look around for something to put a stamp on. I run across a stamp tax every day. Whenever I send a telegram I find that there is one cent in addition to the regular rate, and that has to be paid for the benevolent assimilation of the Filipinos. (Great applause) I was over in Iowa not long ago, and the conductor came along to collect thirty cents for a seat in the chair car. I had been in the habit of paying twenty-five or fifty, and I wondered why this was thirty, and inquired. And I found that it was twenty-five until this one cent tax was put on; then the railroad company raise it to thirty, and so collected one cent from the passenger and collected four cents for the trouble of collecting the one-cent. (Great applause) Now, why is it that this tax is shoved on the man who sends the telegram and rides in the car? It is because the corporation which was to pay it in the first instance is allowed to shove it over on other men. And why is that? Because the law is so written that it is possible. And why is the law so written? Because the corporations have more power in making the law than the people who pay the tax. (Applause) I believe it is because we have made the dollar more precious than the man and have given to aggregated wealth rights that are denied to the plain people. But people

now say that in the extremity of the government of this nation it is unlimited when it deals with the citizen and limited when it deals with property. In the hour of danger the government can draft the citizen, but it cannot draft the pocket-book. In an hour of peril the government can take a son from a mother; a husband from a wife, a father from a child, and stand them up in front of the enemies guns. But in the hour of danger the government cannot lay its hands upon the commercial wealth and make wealth and power share the expense, because we are putting the dollar above the man in the construction of our government. (Applause) I believe the tax problem is an important one and that we must as citizens endeavor to secure laws that are absolutely just.

But there is another question, and this is so pleasing an audience that I hate to refer to a question that is sometimes called a dead issue. But, my friends, they have buried the silver question so often that a little thing like a funeral does not bother us. (Applause) My opponent in '92 said that the silver question would never be heard of after that election. It was up in '93 and had to be buried again; it was up in '94 and had to be buried again; it was up in '95 and had to be buried again; and you all know it was up in '96, and they had a hard time, but it is said they buried it then. But it was up in '97 and had to be buried again; it was up in '98 and had to be buried again; it was up in '99 and had to be buried again; it is up now, and they are burying it again. I have examined the so-called corpse and find that there is enough life in it to last another year. (Tremendous and continued applause) Now why is it they have to bury it so often? Because they never buried it well. (Long applause) And why don't they bury it once well and be done with it? Because no tomb was ever made so strong that it could imprison a righteous cause. (Applause) I was out in the West last summer and visited Lake Tahoe, a beautiful lake. It is formed from the melted snows and the water is so cold and so light that it is said if a body sinks in that lake it never rises again. And I wondered why they never buried this

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silver question in Lake Tahoe. (Applause)

In trying to discuss a number of question, I cannot enter elaborately into any one. But I want to submit a few things for your consideration in connection with this question. No matter what financial system you may be inclined to favor, I believe that all should favor that financial system which will come the nearest an absolutely stable standard of value. What is an honest dollar? I have heard people talk about honest money who did not have a very clear conception of what honest money means. I know some to be quite confused in their ideas on the subject. Now, I think that many talk about an honest dollar who, when asked what they mean by an honest dollar, are inclined to say sound money, and, when asked what is meant by sound money, are inclined to say an honest dollar, without being able to get out of the circle. Now, an honest dollar would be a dollar whose average purchasing power would be the same yesterday, today and forever. Stability is the test of honesty in the dollar, and that dollar which most nearly approaches stability most nearly approaches honesty. Now, how can you get a stable dollar? how can you preserve a uniform purchasing power in the dollar? You could secure it if you could by any means maintain the volume of money that exactly increased and decreased with the demand for money. If the demand for money increases more rapidly than the supply of money, the dollar will rise in its purchasing power; if the supply of money increases more rapidly than the demand for money, the dollar will fall in its purchasing power. A dollar is the creature of the law. There was never a dollar that was not a man-made thing. Law determines what the dollar should be made of. Law determines either directly or indirectly what the dollar should be made of and how many dollars we shall have. And the law that fixes the volume of money fixes the value of the dollar; and the law should fix a volume of money that would as nearly as possible keep pace with the demand for money. Now, it seems to me that this is so plain as a principle that no authority is necessary to support it. And yet in discussing this

question I do not want to assume that anyone knows so much about the question that further light may not be given, unless there may be some that do not desire to reason it out. I want to support the doctrine with authority, as I want to show you how simple the question is as a matter of principle. I don't know what opinion you may have formed about me by the papers in 1896. When a man runs for a high office his friends praise him more than they ought to, and his enemies abuse him more than they should, so it is necessary to restore the parity between praise and abuse. (Applause) It is necessary to prove to his enemies that he has no horns, and to his friends that he has no wings. (Applause) I don't know what you may have thought of me. I never boast that I was a precocious child. I never brag about how early I learned things; and yet as I look back over my boyhood days I cannot remember the time when I did not have sense enough to know that when one end of the teeter-board goes up the other end goes down. (Great applause) And the money question is just that simple. Money is on one end of the teeter-board and property on the other; when money goes up property goes down; when the dollar will buy more, property sells for less. And a rising dollar means falling prices. Now, this is so clear that it has been stated time and again by those who have spoken on the subject, and you know that when I began to discuss this question it seemed so plain to me and the terrible effect of the gold standard seemed so apparent to me that I am afraid to risk my own language in describing it. I am such a conservative man, so anxious not to say anything radical that when I want to be severe I always quote from what somebody else has said and hide behind it. And when I find I am coming to the point where I cannot trust my own language I generally turn first to James G. Blaine. In 1878 he said that the destruction of silver as money and the establishment of gold as the sole unit of value would have ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments that yield a fixed rate of money. This he said would be unwholesome and enhance the value and would occasion an unfair advantage over every

other species of property. Mr. Blaine divided society into two classes. Into one class he put the holders of vast investments and into the other class he put all the rest of the people; and he said that the gold standard would help the man with fixed investments, but hurt a man with any other form of property. This is putting it pretty severe, and sometimes I get so angry, or rather so indignant, that Mr. Blaine's language is not strong enough; and then I turn to Mr. McKinley's language and quote what he said. (Applause) In 1891 he made a speech in Toledo, Ohio, and in that speech he said that Mr. Cleveland was discriminating against one of the money metals; that he was trying to make it scarcer and therefore dearer. Then how can you make money dearer? By making it scarcer. And then he added, "Money the master and all things else the servant." What a terrible thing to say! What a terrible indictment for one public man to bring against another! What a terrible thing to say of a public man—that he is trying to make money the master and all things else the servant! And I confess with some humiliation that Mr. McKinley found out before I did what Mr. Cleveland was trying to do, and the only consolation I have is that after I did find it out I didn't forget it as soon as Mr. McKinley did. (Great applause) And sometimes I get so indignant that Mr. McKinley's language is not strong enough, and I turn to John G. Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle made a speech in 1878 in which he said that the consummation of the scheme to destroy by legislation and otherwise one half of the metallic money of the world would bring more misery to the human race than all the wars and pestilences and famines that have occurred in the history of the world. And he describes it as the most gigantic crime of history.

—
(Because of the length of the speech we give only the foregoing portion of it in this issue. It will be finished in two more issues, and we can truthfully say that the really eloquent and interesting part has not yet been reached, as farther on Mr. Bryan ably discusses the trust problem, the Boer war and expansion. None should fail to get the two succeeding numbers)

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MUSIC NOTES.

Miss Emma Sarroch is again in school after spending five weeks at her home.

Mr. Butler receives letters every day with regard to the course. The outlook for next year is very favorable.

The Beethoven club has been meeting on every Tuesday evening and has given some very interesting meetings.

Harry Wilson, a former student but now a pupil of Mr. Butler in Chicago, was down on a visit last week. He says he will spend his summer here.

Some pupils have been already placed in good positions for next year and there are more engagements pending. A complete list will be given later.

Mr. Brown's announcement that he intends to build a new Music Hall called forth the plaudits of the music pupils. A new hall means twice the present number of pupils and much more efficient work in every way. May it come soon!

Mr. Wolf, Miss Ward and Mrs. Beach gave a May festival concert in Lowell, Ind., Thursday evening, May 10. Mr. Butler was not able to go, owing to his work. The faculty were also wanted for a concert at Wolcott, Ind., for May 10, but of course could not accept.

Next term two recitals will be given weekly in the afternoon at the Auditorium and one weekly in the evening at the old chapel. The faculty will give a concert next term and the department will give a grand Irish jubilee. Miss Birdice Blye, the well known pianist of Chicago, has been secured for a piano recital to be given next term.

The musical department is in a flourishing condition. The pupils and teachers are hard at work on their closing recitals. This year there will be one Gold Medalist, 9 graduates and 7 teachers' certificates in the course. To date the pupils have given 16 public recitals, with the three to be yet given this term and the 25 to be given next term. A grand total of 41 recitals will be reached--the largest in the history of the Conservatory.

Watches, nickel alarm clocks, plated wire, anything kept in a jewelry store at the lowest possible prices at Allen's, the optician.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

One of the most interesting organizations at the College is the society of the soldiers of the Spanish-American war. This society was organized Saturday, April 12, 1900, with the following permanent officers:

President, Maurice Smith.
Secretary, Joseph A. Kitchen.
Company officers are:
Captain O. F. Munson.
Lieutenant, Edward E. Kurtz.
Sergeant, Lloyd Rader.
Corporal, Wilfred S. Marshall.
Buglers, Earl R. Barnes and M. D. Archer.

The society has an enrollment of thirty-six members. They meet on alternate Saturdays, at 6:30 a. m., in Room 3 of the College building. Following each meeting a half-hour military drill is given.

Anyone having seen service in the Spanish American war is eligible. The society is preparing to participate with the G. A. R. post of this city in the Memorial Day observances. Fully fifty of the young soldiers will be in line on that occasion.

Members of the society and others eligible to membership are requested to attend the meeting of the society on May 19, or to address the secretary at College Building, Box A.

JUNIOR LAW BRIEFS.

The Juniors turned out in a body to help welcome Bryan.

The last examination of the year will be held next Saturday morning.

Since the last issue of THE CURRENT our classmate, Mr. Adolph, took unto himself a better half.

Several of the boys are preparing for the contest for the selection of Commencement day speakers. The contest promises to be an exciting one.

Several of the boys of the Junior class have left school for their summer vacation. Before leaving they all said they would report for duty in September.

Willis Chase, secretary of the Junior class, left for his home in Pennsylvania last week, and John Tobin was chosen secretary for the remainder of the term.

Allen, the optician, does a better class of optical work, does better fitting of glasses than any other place in the city.

ELOCUTIONARY SOCIETY.

Of all the acts, few afford more enjoyment, culture and utility than Elocution. We all envy the artist, whether it be for his dexterity in handling crayon and brush, his production of harmony or for his skill in vocal and facial expression. Such skill is only to be obtained by long, patient, untiring practice, and in no other society in this school can as great opportunities be afforded as in that society whose sole object is the benefit of its members in elocutionary lines.

On August 8, 1899, the Bogarte Elocution society, previously a temporary organization, was reorganized as a permanent society, the following being charter members. Messrs. L. A. Pflueger, O. A. Thomas and W. D. Weis, no longer active workers, and Misses Ahern Whisler, Messrs. C. J. Hobbs, G. E. Barker and C. J. Pflueger who are still working with the energy of the most enthusiastic.

The officers of the present year have been: First term—O. A. Thomas, pres.; Madge Butler, sec'y. Second term—C. J. Hobbs, pres.; Clara Miller, sec'y. Third—C. A. Lantz, pres.; Clara Miller, sec'y. Fourth—L. F. McLaughlin, pres.; Genevieve Ahern, sec'y.

This society, with fewer members on its roll than either the Star or Crescent, gives programs so superior that on March 22nd it was decided necessary to admit by ticket. The programs necessarily increasing in strength and interest, this plan will be continued. Tickets may be secured from any member.

The increasing popularity of the Elocution society is largely due to the work of the present and the directly preceding officers. President McLaughlin still works as hard and is as untiring as when as vice-president he procured the best programs of the year. The chorister, Miss Bosworth, also has her hard lot and on her falls a responsibility equal to the vice-president's.

The regular elocution program of May 17 yields its place to the play. All come and enjoy life as never before by seeing a real, genuine "dood" and various other articles too numerous too mention.

THE COLLEGE CURRENT

STAR SOCIETY.

The Star society gave its special program in Recital Hall Saturday evening, April 28. Long before the program commenced people were turned away from the door. Only those persons were admitted that had tickets, and in this manner each seat in the house was occupied and the isles, for once, were clear.

The program consisted of the best talent of the College and city and was a splendid entertainment. Colonel DeMotte gave an interesting paper, which was followed by a vocal number by Prof. Gant. Mrs. Bondy entertained the auditors remarkably with a selection from Shakespeare's King John. A solo was then rendered in a most excellent manner by Mrs. Roe. Miss Baldwin gave an entertaining and pleasing talk on Venice and several times during her talk she was was applauded. Mr. Nupert and Miss Horner played a very beautiful duet. Last but not least Rev. Brandt gave one of his humorous selections which at the late hour revived every one. A coronet solo by Mr. Gaggin completed the program, and a well entertained audience was dismissed.

THE ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM.

The orators, essayists and reciters have been elected by the Stars for their final year program. Orators, R. A. Storm, John Hagan; essayists, Clara Miller, Mr. McMillan; reciters, Ida Crego, Martha Jackson. With this number of people the Stars expect to give an unique program.

CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

The Catholic Society gave its regular weekly program in Room A Saturday evening. There were about sixty members present. After the program a very enjoyable social meeting was indulged in. Several new members were enrolled and everyone enjoyed an excellent good time.

Following the social was the business meeting, where final arrangements were made for the term social to be given at South Hall on Saturday evening, May 12.

The program as rendered was:
Recitation, Mr. Touthier.
Remarks on Cuba, Mr. White.
Oration, Mr. Martin,
Recitation, Miss Cook.
"Pope Leo," Mr. Kinerk.

SENIOR LAW BRIEFS.

Final arrangements have been made for the graduating exercises May 30.

The Law classes made a splendid showing in the parade welcoming Mr. Bryan to the city May 4th.

The class had the pleasure of taking their last examination of the law course, on corporations, Saturday, May 5.

Messrs. C. A. Kading and Paul J. Winter, both of Wisconsin, passed the bar examination of that state at Milwaukee last month. Congratulations to you, boys.

J. A. Whitmore, of Nebraska, made the Law School and College a pleasant visit last week, giving a splendid talk at the Law Building and another at the Auditorium at chapel exercises. He was the whole graduating class in the law at the end of its first year of existence, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice in Nebraska.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

The Illinois literary society, still growing and prosperous, gives weekly programs, both literary and musical, which every Sucker and Suckeress will find to his or her (oh for a common pronoun and common gender) advantage and pleasure to hear. Don't forget the time and place. Recital Hall at 8:30 a. m. Saturday, Come and learn to sing your state songs as a duty and you will afterward come as a pleasure.

The term social will be given Tuesday evening May 15 and every Illinoisan should be at the meeting to get his ticket. The society has suffered a loss in the sudden calling home of its secretary, Miss Genevieve Ahern. Miss Mahon was elected to the vacant chair.

Some of the musical members who have given us much appreciated numbers recently are: The Misses Crum, Miss Volden, Miss Davis, Miss Mahon, Messrs. Johnson, Mr. McMillan, and Mr. Jones, Misses Edwards, Kemp and Ahern and Messrs. Mahon, Neely Helman, Pore, Boyd and Roberts.

James Whitcomb Riley is no longer Indiana's poet-laureate. He belongs to the whole American people. He stands close to the head of the nation's favorite singers, and received with the same popular ovation in Boston, in San Francisco and in Atlanta as greets him here at home in old Hoosierdom.

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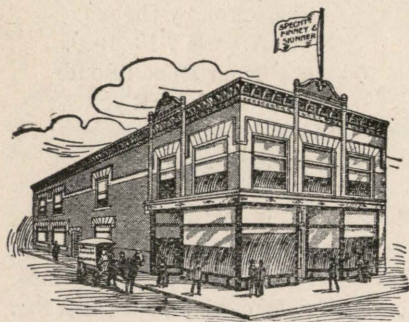
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A Word of Welcome.

In extending a cordial and hearty welcome to her guests of the Christian Ministerial and Missionary convention—clerical and lay—Valparaiso does so with a deep sense of the honor conferred upon her by the occasion. In leaving Indianapolis and a few of the larger cities to hold their sessions in our town, it may be that our brethren have put aside some conveniences that they will miss and regret. But we sincerely trust this does not occur. At any rate, we can guarantee that no city in old Hoosierdom could greet them with a handshake that represents more sincere welcome and heartier good wishes than does ours.

We recognize the high and holy purpose of your life-work, brethren and sisters; not less fully do we appreciate the high personal qualities and scholastic attainments of our guests. We give up the spare bedroom to you cheerfully; we are equally willing to wear a necktie and coat at mealtime in deference to your presence. Our wives have put out the new sofa pillows and uncorked the special jam that is dearer to her than the prayer meeting, even. The town is yours. Our homes are yours and we are your humble servants. Don't be too bashful to ask for anything that you wish and can't reach. Enjoy yourselves. Look pleasant. However far we may fall short upon other lines, we are providing you with pure air and the finest line of spring sunshine that has ever happened. You are more than welcome.

Odd Fellows' New Home.

The new Odd Fellows' home at Greensburg, this state, was dedicated May 16 with imposing ceremony. It is a big event in I. O. O. F. circles all over the state, and members of the order will be present in large numbers from every section of Hoosierdom.

The Valparaiso brethren and Rebekah lodge will be represented by P. A. Marquart and wife and Miss Martha Kellogg, among others.

Special trains will be run to Greensburg from all directions and upon all roads. The Daughters of Rebekah grand lodge, now in session at Indianapolis, will go down in a body. The grand lodge and assembly of the three-link fraternity will have 1500 men in the parade.

The home in itself is a beautiful institution and will be a great credit to the order and to the state of Indiana as well—as one of its semi-public institutions.

May Festival Notes.

Next week at the M. E. church.

Prof. Clark Laming, of Chicago, has a barytone and piano solo in the concert.

The titles of the lectures are: "Abraham Lincoln," "Our Boys," "Every Fellow for Himself," "Fun on the Farm." These lectures have been commended by people and press.

Added to the attractions on Friday evening are solos by Mrs. J. N. Roe and Mrs. Clara Appleby. Miss Anna Ward will preside at the organ.

Aiden Benedict, who is soon to appear here in "Quo Vadis" comes as an actor of pronounced ability. For five consecutive seasons has produced his beautiful play "Fabio Romana" in all the principal cities and towns of the Union. He has always in the past carried a first-class company in his support, as he does now. His version of "Quo Vadis" differs from most companies, producing this piece, as he carries a complete setting of scenery and properties for each act, and insures a metropolitan production of this attraction in all its details. He has been showing all the cities in the state during the past two weeks, and his production is said to be of the highest standard of excellence. Manager Heineman is to be congratulated on being able to present to his patrons a play of so high a standard and all who witness it will have no cause for regret.

BOARDING HOUSE DIRECTORY

Star, 42½ Locust Street.
Tennis, 97 Locust Street.
F. M. Miller, 13 Mound Street.
A. V. Flint, 47 College Avenue.
John C. Flint, 22 Union Street.
George Reuson, 27 Union Street.
Mrs. M. Laffin, 71 College Avenue.
Crescent, 45 South Greenwich Street.
F. and M. Frink, 88 College Avenue.
Laura Weems, 25 South Locust Street.
Luetta Himes, 149 S. Greenwich St.
Mrs. Landis, 105 S. Greenwich Street.
Mrs. M. E. McKnight, 79 Greenwich.
Thompson House, 34 & 36 Locust St.

Subscribe for THE CURRENT.

THE COLLEGE CURRENT

CRESCENT SOCIETY.

The programs of the Crescent society held in this hall April 20th and Recital hall April 27th were rendered to large and appreciative audiences. Tickets are not required for admission to this society. The bad element which seems imposed upon their sister societies do not bother them. Whether this success can be attributed to the faithful duty of the marshals is a question. We note they are always on duty, ready to administer the authority imposed upon them by the society. Each program proves to be a success. The society is full of strong and energetic workers. No one program could be so long that it would cause them to draft all of the members. It is not required to go beyond our borders for help. If you desire to become a member of a literary society, I could recommend none better than the Crescent literary society.

The first program was opened by the usual march and invocation followed by an essay, "Literature of the Sixteenth Century, by G. Everett Baker. The oration of the evening, "Get Hold of Life," was rendered by G. A. Williams. Mr. Williams has a strong delivery. He speaks in a manner that arouses the attention of his hearers. The speaker was earnest and sincere, and for such there is a crown of glory in the future. Mr. Thompson and Neeley gave the recitations of the evening. Both deserve much credit for their cleverness in characterization. The round applause witness the fact that they were well taken. Misses Martha Urness and Inez Francisco, two popular musicians, furnished the music.

The oration of the second meeting was given by Arthur Kline. He spoke of "Spencer." Mr. Kline is a careful student and his writings are splendid generally consisting of facts.

Mr. S. H. Baker, a newly elected member, pleased his hearers by presenting "Peter's Courtship." A good start often brings success. Time is required to make a polished speaker. The good speaker often makes a mistake in his selection. While the speaker was elaborate in his expressions, we cannot forget that Peter's courtship was of a like nature.

Perhaps the most interesting and instructive part of the program was

given by Prof. Neet. His subject was "Things Relative to Other Things." He has a master mind and moulds thoughts we should not forget. Nothing is so bad that it may not be turned into good, or nothing so good that bad results cannot be produced from it. Special music was prepared by the chorister, Mr. L. D. Carey and his assistant Mr. Beat. Misses Crum and Horner furnished a piano duet, Miss Shafer a piano solo, Miss Cora Jones a vocal solo, and Messrs. Gaggin and Calderhead a violin and cornet duet. A more excellent entertainment has not been given.

Allen, the jeweler, does more watch work for the students than any other place in the city and at a living price, too.

BOGARTE SOCIETY.

The Crescent Comedy Co., under the direction of Mr. G. Evert Baker and his assistant, Chas. Pflueger will present "The Wife's Peril" in Recital Hall. Thursday evening, May 17th. We have all heard of this company and know they are not amateur players. Mr. Baker has had the management of several different plays. His powers in this line caused the Bogarte Society to endorse him as manager. Each character is being given special attention. Watch for the posters and character pictures.

I will guarantee you the best job of watch cleaning done in the city for only 50c. Allen the optician.

\$6.50 a day is being made by our agents, and any live student can make the same during vacation, selling Lang's Scrap Book. Everybody buys it. Sample free. Write for territory at once. Lang Mfg. Co., So. Superior, Wis.

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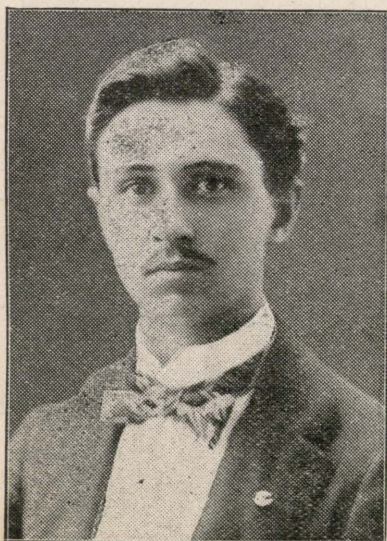
THE COLLEGE CURRENT

F. L. BROWN.

It has been the custom of the College Current to recognize merit among the members of the N. I. N. S. whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Mr. F. L. Brown, of the Commercial department, is a young man whose talents deserve the highest commendation. He was raised on a farm near the little village of New Petersburg, Highland county, Ohio. Mr. Brown's younger days were spent upon the farm, assisting his father during the summer months. Through the winter months he attended the country school, graduating at the age of fourteen years.

Having become interested in educational work, he began the profession



F. L. BROWN.

of teaching at the age of fifteen years. He continued to follow his chosen profession until the fall of '98. Being ambitious and desiring to broaden his education, he entered the N. I. N. S. Especially interested in commercial work, he entered in this department, graduating in the spring of '99. His work was of such high order and so satisfactory that he was engaged as Assistant in this department, where he has proven his ability as a teacher and has won the respect and esteem of all who have become acquainted with him.

In addition to Mr. Brown's teaching, he has been an ardent student, working in the Pharmacuetical course and will graduate in this department

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the coming term. Not being satisfied with the already acquired knowledge, his desires are to remain in school the ensuing year, working in the Scientific-add Classic courses.

In predicting the future Mr. Brown we can but wait for the interpretation of the oracles of his childhood, when success is sure to crown his efforts.

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College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago.

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1896-7, 308
1897-8, 409
1898-9, 514
1899-0, 579

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THE AIM OF THE INSTITUTION is to give to all, both rich and poor, an opportunity to accomplish the greatest amount of work in the shortest time, and at the least expense.

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK is of such a high grade that, for a number of years, the credits from the school have been accepted in the best universities everywhere. It has fully demonstrated the fact that the highest grade of instruction does not necessarily require a high rate of expenditure.

There are 19 departments in this school. Each is a school within itself, and, while there are other departments, they make this none the less a SPECIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, A SPECIAL COMMERCIAL, OR A SPECIAL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY. Each department strengthens the others.

The high grade of work done in the Department of Pedagogy has received the commendation of educators everywhere. There is no other school in the country giving more attention to professional work. Teachers and those preparing to teach have here the very best advantages for receiving training in the latest and most approved methods.

What is true of this department is true of every department. Each is thoroughly equipped and placed in charge of specialists as instructors.

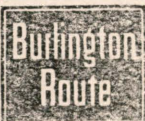
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The Benn Pitman Sys- tem of Phonography.

There is no question whatever of the truth of the statement that the Benn Pitman System is more generally used than any other in this country; at least this would appear to be true, from the reports made to this Bureau of various institutions teaching shorthand. — HON. W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner of Education (Washington, D. C.), November 19, 1898.*

The following is a graphic summary of the Table of Statistics on the Teaching of Shorthand in the United States, in the Bureau of Education Circular of Information No. 1, 1893, pages, 40 to 141.

_____	{ Benn Pitman, 747
_____	{ teachers, 34.7 %.
_____	Graham, 363 teachers, 16.8 %.
_____	Munson, 228 teachers, 10.6 %.
_____	Cross, 185 teachers, 8.6 %.
_____	Isaac Pitman, 143 teachers, 6.7 %.
_____	Lindsley, 81 teachers, 3.7 %.
_____	Perrin, 64 teachers, 2.5 %.
_____	Scott-Brown, 52 teachers, 2.4 %.
_____	Longley, 52 teachers, 2.4 %.
_____	McKee, 36 teachers, 1.6 %.
_____	Pitman (unspecified), 35 teachers, 1.6 %.
_____	Moran, 30 teachers, 1.3 %.
_____	Sloan-Duployan, 24 teachers, 1.1 %.
Besides 38 others, each being less than 1 %.	

To supply the increasing demand for stenographers, schools of shorthand and typewriting have been established in various parts of the country, and, with few exceptions, all business colleges now have a "department of shorthand." A number of systems are taught, but that of Benn Pitman is more generally used than any other in this country, and may be called the American System. — *Extract from the Report of the Commissioner of Education (Washington, D. C.), for the year 1887-88, page 927.*

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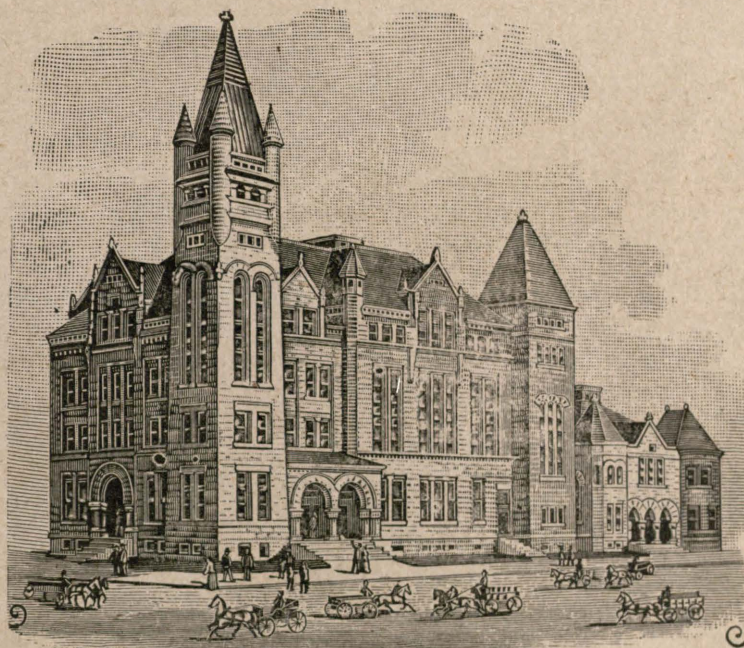
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1869



1899

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Superior Practical Instruction.

The Thirtieth Session of the Louisville Medical College began October 3rd, 1899, and terminates the last of March, 1900. This well-known institution is supplied with every facility for Modern Medical Teaching, and its Laboratory and Clinical Departments are complete.

For announcements or other information regarding the college, address the secretary,

GEO. M. WARNER, M. D.,

304 South Second Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery,

Dental Department of Lake Forest University.



THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

The new college building occupies a prominent position among a group of fourteen others, comprising medical colleges, hospitals and schools and the clinical patients hereof, are very numerous and interesting cases of every variety.

The lot on which the building stands has a frontage of eighty-five feet. It is a five-story and basement structure, the basement and the first story being of rock-faced Bedford stone, and the superstructure of pressed brick and terra-cotta trimmings.

The building has three entrances, the main one through a large cut stone doorway surmounted by a stone arch beautifully ornamented with carved work. The interior is finished in hard wood, according to the latest idea of elegance, convenience and comfort.

The entire six floors of the building are divided into lecture rooms, class rooms, clinic rooms, etc., with the exception of the second floor, which is devoted to the Dental Infirmary. The chief lecture room has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty students. There is also a dissecting room, thoroughly equipped with all the requisites for the study of human anatomy.

There are Histological, Chemical, Bacteriological Laboratories, also laboratories for the study of Operative and Prosthetic Technics, and for the construction of artificial dentures.

The new building occupied by the Chicago College of Dental Surgery is, in all its appointments, one of the most perfect and complete of its kind in this or any other country.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Dean,

126 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The next annual term will begin Wednesday, October 6, 1900, and continue until April 5, 1899. The statements made below as to conditions, fees and courses of lectures relate to the year ending April 5, 1899, only.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The fee for each year is practically \$100. Board, including light and fuel can be obtained at a convenient distance from the college at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week.

FACULTY.

The faculty consists of twenty-four members. Each member is especially adapted and qualified for the department for which he is chosen. In addition to the regular faculty there are twenty-two instructors and demonstrators, and twelve recitation masters.

For information concerning any special department address the following heads of departments in care of the college, corner Wood and Harrison Sts.

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